

Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

The collegiate year of this institution will hereafter consist of one continuous session beginning on Monday morning, September 1, at 9 o'clock, and closing on the last Wednesday in June, on which day the annual commencement for conferring degrees will be held.

A vacation will open on the 28th of the present month.

The charges are:

Tuition per session of nine months, \$10 00	
Room, food, laundry, library, and attendance	30 00
Board, (per week)	2 25

To those who do not board in college the charge for room, food, laundry, library, and attendance is \$35 per session. There is an admission fee of \$10, and a small charge each session for contingencies. Fuel and lights are furnished at cost, and washing at 37½ cents per dozen. The necessary medical supplies for students whose student will not exceed \$150 or \$150 per annum. All bills are payable one half at the beginning, and the balance at the middle of the session.

With a view of giving to the different departments of instruction a wider extension, and at the same time of meeting a public want by rendering the advantage of the college available to a larger number of students, it has been deemed expedient that important changes have been made in the order and arrangement of the students. A new course has been adopted, styled the Scientific Course, and the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy (B. P.) attained under its direction will occupy about three years, and will embrace all the studies of the regular course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with the exception of the ancient languages. This course, as the mathematical and scientific studies will have greater prominence than usual, particularly in their application to the arts and business, and to those who may wish to become practical surveyors, engineers, or agriculturists, will be enabled, with the advice of the faculty, to select their studies with special reference to the arts and business, and to attend the aid of lectures and illustrations. The doors of the College will also be opened to those who may wish, under its general regulations, to pursue any branch of study during the summer months, and under the direction of the faculty, select such subjects as are suited to their views and objects in life, and, on examination, may receive a regular certificate of their standing and proficiency in the same.

The number of officers and instructors has lately been increased, and others will be added as the wants of the several departments may require.

Measles, and diseases of the eye, principal, and the chair of chemistry, geology, mineralogy, and botany in a manner that will add greatly to the interest and profit of those studies.

The building which has been placed under careful and efficient management, in a building which has been handsomely fitted up for its reception. It has an able and experienced teacher, and is under the general supervision of the faculty. It will thus afford the best advantages for laying the foundation of a thorough classical and mathematical education.

Boarding pupils will be received under the immediate and direct supervision of the principal, and about the same expense as regular college students.

The buildings have recently undergone thorough repairs, and have been arranged in a more convenient and attractive manner than ever before.

J. S. BACON, President.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The next session of this institution will open the 1st of October, and close the 29th of June following.

The university embraces the following schools, viz.: 1, liberal sciences; 2, modern languages; 3, mathematics; 4, natural philosophy, mineralogy, and geology; 5, chemistry; 6, medicine; 7, comparative anatomy, physiology, and surgery; 8, moral philosophy; 9, law; 10, agriculture; 11, commerce; 12, political economy; 13, law. Also a lectureship of special anatomy and materia medica, and a demonstration of anatomy. The schools of ancient languages, modern languages, astronomy, mathematics, and history, are taught by the school of law there is an adjunct professor.

The expenses, (not including clothing, books, or pocket-money,) are as follows:

Mensals say the University at \$25 each.....	\$75 00
Boarding, including diet, room-furniture, and attendance of servant, payable in three instalments in advance	120 00
Reducations for the first semester, say \$5 each	5 00

(Rents without the precincts, something more.)

Maintenance fee, \$15; contingent deposit, \$10	25 00
Washing, say \$10; fuel and light, say \$20	30 00

Total \$268 00

Students of medicine are charged with four tickets, at \$25 each, and a dissecting fee of \$5. The fee in the immediate class of law is \$60; in senior class, \$75.

GESSNER HARRISON,
Chairman of the Faculty.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPTON SYDNEY COLLEGE, Richmond, Va.—The sixteenth annual course of lectures will commence on Monday, the 10th of September, and continue until the 1st of the ensuing March. The commencement for conferring degrees will be held about the middle of March.

L. W. Boorman, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Martin P. Scott, M. D., Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics.
Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Practice of Medicine.
David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Physiology of Medicine.
Arthur E. Petioleau, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of practical anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Clinical lectures are regularly given at the college infirmary and Richmond almshouse. The infirmary, under the same roof with the college, and subject to the entire control of the faculty, is at all times well filled with medical and surgical cases for the purpose of illustrating the principles of instruction. Many surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students, being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy undisturbed opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of disease.

Expenses.—Matriculation fee, \$5. Professors' fees, \$100. Demonstrator's fee, \$10. Graduation fee, \$25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights, and servants' attendance, is usually \$3 or \$3½ per week. DAVID H. TUCKER, Dean of the Faculty.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, Washington.—The Thirty-second Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the fourth Monday in October, and continue until March.

FACULTY.

Thomas Miller, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
Wm. P. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
Jesse M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Hygiene.
John Fred. May, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Robert K. Stone, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine.
Robert King Stone, M. D., Professor of Microscopical and Pathological Anatomy.
Frederick Steiner, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
William H. Saunders, M. D., Professor and Demonstrator.

The arrangements for the prosecution of practical anatomy are simple.

Like most similar institutions in Europe, the desks from which the regular lectures are given and the wards for clinical instructions are under the same roof.

The extensive additions to the buildings since the last session, for the accommodation of the sick, will greatly extend the usefulness of the institution.

The entire expense for a full course of lectures is.....	\$80 00
Practical anatomy by the demonstrator.....	10 00
Medical jurisprudence (for clinically)	25 00
Graduating expenses.....	25 00

Admission to the Medical and Surgical Clinical Course, without charge.

ROBERT KING STONE, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

Office and residence at corner of 7th and 14th sts.

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.—To continue to undertake the claims before Congress and other branches of the government, including commissioners, under treaties, and the various public offices. He will attend to preparation of the claims, and the procuring of patents for the public lands, and pursuing litigation for Virginia bounty land warrants, and the continuation by Congress of grants and claims to lands, claims for property lost in or taken for the service of the United States; property destroyed by the Indians, or while in the possession of the United States; invalid, revolutionary, navy, widows, and half-pension; claims for revolutionary services, claims for property lost in or taken for the service of the United States; claims for bounty lands; also, claims for extra and back pay, &c., of soldiers, sailors and marines; as well those against the State of Virginia, as the United States; all claims involving the property of the Government, for damages sustained in consequence of the action or conduct of the government; and, indeed, any business before Congress or the public offices which require the services of an agent or attorney. His charges will be moderate, according depending upon the amount of the claim and the extent of the service.

W. A. Dickens is known to most of those who have been in Congress within the last few years, or who have occupied any public attention at Washington.

His office is on Fifteenth street, opposite to the Treasury department, and next door to the Bank of the Metropolis.

All letters must be postpaid.

Sept 23—lyd (m)

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILA.
Security, Stability, and Perpetuity.
Premium Payments made Easy and Convenient.

Fund, January 1, 1851, \$306,029 04.

Office in Washington City, corner 4½ st. and Penn. avenue.

System cash, dividends cash, no ~~scrip~~ and credits, the value of which you can not tell, because not convertible; but cash premiums, cash dividends, and cash claims, and the security of the company, and its operations are in cash, the amount insured consequently on settlement day is never reduced; on the contrary, increased; thereby holders of policies are enabled to draw out their money, and have a new force, of two years standing, for life, will at any time be purchased upon surrender, and one-fourth to two-thirds of the whole amount of premiums laid in and in cash is the system of this office.

Superintendent, CHARLES G. LINDLEY, secretary, S. R. CRAWFORD, president, PLINY SMITH, actuary.

J. E. NORRIS, Agent: Washington City.
JOHN R. HARRIS, M. D., Med. Adviser.
No. 4 building, Penn. avenue, near 44 st.

Oct 25—d1m

LAW OFFICE—SIDNEY S. BAXTER, formerly of New York, has removed to Washington to practice law.

He will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the courts of the District of Columbia, and attend to any professional business connected therewith.

Office in Morrison's new building on 43 street, east of Pennsylvania avenue.

REFERENCES.

Hon. J. A. Allen. Hon. Wm. Daniel.
Hon. Richard M. Johnson. Hon. G. A. Samuels.
Hon. H. C. Lee, of the Court of Appeals of Virginia.

To the Judges of the Circuit Courts of Virginia.
To the senators and members of Congress from Virginia.

Sept 21—lyeod. (m)

NEW YORK, May 2, 1853.—The undersigned has this day taken an office, No. 42 William street, (Merchants' Exchange) for the transaction of a general brokerage business.

Bank, insurance, mining, railroad, government, and other securities, and all kinds of business.

Promissory notes, bills of exchange, and loans negotiated.

Sept 21—dfr EMANUEL M. HART.

EUROPEAN GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. CHAS. F. STANBURY, one of the members of the firm, has permanently established himself in London, such arrangement being found necessary to the proper management of the business, and to the maintenance of the most intimate connection to the European business of great importance and value, already subject to the direction and control of M. N. & Co., and to such other business interests as may be hereafter entrusted to their care and management.

As a guarantee for the mode in which the business of their foreign office will be conducted, they, the undersigned, have the honor to certify, that all affairs of Bankers, Merchants, and Gentlemen of commanding influence, position, and character in Europe, whenever desired.

M. N. & Co. is aided by eminent and efficient legal counsel, to the protection of legal consequences from parties resident in Europe to purchasers of real estate in the United States; in a word, to business of any kind that may be confided to M. N. & Co., however complicated, as they have the means, and communications, and advantage, with persons of every pursuit, profession, or station in Europe, however remotely located.

Their charges will be moderate, and regulated by the nature and extent of the services rendered.

Sept 21—tr

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Capital \$100,000, paid in and securely invested.

A. A. ALVORD, PRESIDENT.

Among its directors are Ambrose C. Kingsland, Silas C. Herring, George D. Phelps, John P. Brown, Edwin D. Morgan, Myndert Van Schaick, and other substantial men of New York.

All Insurance business upon the most advantageous terms.

Office 57th street, opposite the Patent Office.

Oct 16—eolm (m)

JULES BONNET,
GENERAL
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING OFFICE,
No. 80, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED FOR
all journals throughout the United States, Canada and Europe, and arrangements made at the lowest rates. Circulars kept on file for the inspection of advertisers, and every information given.

Oct 1—fr

MEDICAL CARD.—**DRS. R. & J. HUNTER,** (physicians for diseases of the chest, &c., &c.) have taken an office in New York, at No. 5th of December next, or as soon thereafter as they shall have completed desired professional arrangements in regard to their practice in Washington and Baltimore. Their motive for this change is that of being more central and easy of access to those visiting them from distant parts of the Union.

Dr. James Hunter will, during the winter, visit Philadelphia, St. Augustine, Jacksonville, and the principal resorts for invalids on the southern coast.

Dr. Robert Hunter will visit Washington and Baltimore on professional business once in each month after December.

Will be published in January next an American edition of Sir Charles Scudamore's work on Inhalation, with "Carbon Water" and "Carbonic Acid" Appendix, by R. Hunter, M. R. C. S.

Nov 16—ly (m)

LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.
A Good Chance for an Investment.

THE subscriber, intending to go south, offers a rare chance for an investment in his STEAM SAW MILL PROPERTY, which is located on the north side of Crawford street, south of Market street.

This property fronts on Crawford street 544 feet, and runs back to the river channel about 300 or 400 feet, and is a very valuable tract of land, it will have four fronts altogether. The engine, twenty-five horse-power. There will be no public sale of this property, and if not sold privately before the 15th of December, it will then be for rent.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to Colonel M. Cooke, Norfolk, to Wilson & Grace, William H. Wilson, Portsmouth, or to the subscriber, at the office of the subscriber, at the corner of 5th and 6th streets, New York.

P. S.—Persons purchasing this valuable property, can be supplied with timber, by J. K. C. Bates, who has a large tract of land, and a saw mill in Washington and Baltimore, and can send to the mill 5000 cords of wood and send bills to the subscriber.

Dec 2—Jawlin

BRANCH OF STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl street, New York.

COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., Importers of foreign and dealers in domestic stationery, are now offering one of the largest and best selected stocks to the trade that can be found in this market. Our stock comprises all the various styles and qualities wanted in the United States and Canada, comprising envelopes from plain and gilt edge; plain, gilt, and embossed note; cap, letter, commercial note, commercial packet, and folio post; flat cap, deny, medium royal, sup. royal; and also—writing, drawing papers; plain, embossed, and colored card, card, perforated, Bristol, bonnet, and straw boards; blank, pass, and memorandum books, of every variety; fancy, marble, and colored papers, at very low prices. Gold pens, cutlery, &c., with an endless assortment of stationers' goods, and envelopes of every description.

COLLINS, BOWNE & CO.
11th st., 6 doors south of Penn. avenue.
Oct. 4—15m (m)

NEW GOODS! Bargains for CASH!
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION!
For exhibition of the most splendid assortment of fall patterns—viz., Gold, Silver, Velvet, Satin and Upholstery Warrens, No. 5, Washington Place, east side of 7th street, 5 doors south of E street. I would most respectfully inform the estimable public that I have just received from the manufacturers' splendid assortment of Paper Hangings, of the richest designs and best finish, embracing all varieties of colors, patterns, and textures, such as Satins and Un glazed Papers, at all prices, from 10 cents to \$30 cents per piece. Borders of the richest patterns, ranging in price from 14 cents to \$20 per yard. Also, a large quantity of wall paper, from \$4, and upwards, according to quality.

Paper hung by the best workmen. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Designs for halls and vestibules are kept on exhibition. Statuary and busts placed in niches, and the interior of Churches and halls papered and decorated after the Parisian and New York styles.

Upholstery work done in the best manner, and at about one-third of former cost.

Particular attention is called to my 25 cent Satin Papers. My assortment is unrivalled by any other in this city. No trouble to show goods. A call is invited to select, and purchase, at your convenience in the evening.

JOSEPH T. K. PLANT.
Sep 24—3meod (m)

MARBLE MANTLES.—Marble works.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has increased his stock of Marble Mantles, comprising Siennas, Broekedlin, Spanish, Egyptian vein, Italian, and other beautiful varieties, in slabs, and in all the latest, newest style, and superior finish, which he offers for sale low for cash. Also, Marble Monuments, Tombs, and Headstone Slabs; Eastern and European styles, in slabs, and in all the latest forms; Marble tile, counter and table tops; pedestals, calcined plaster, \$25 75 per barrel.

Also, had a large lot of Connecticut Brown Stone, New York Flags and Steps, suitable for building, purposed for the erection of new buildings and others to his stock, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.

WM. RUTHERFORD.
On Est., bet. 14th and 13th.
Oct. 9—6m.

NOR-RENT. The building now being finished on the northeast corner of 7th street and Louisiana avenue, in this city.

The first floor has been constructed for a Banking Establishment, of marble, with vaults, &c., and the second story is under construction, and is intended to embrace all the modern conveniences for a restaurant, in connection with a kitchen and vaults for coal, oysters, provisions, &c. The restaurant occupies the third story, and the fourth story, which is composed of four rooms, communicating through ample folding-doors, for the accommodation of either large or small private parties. Slabs of the second story not be taken in building, and the fourth story is under construction with the iron. The third story embraces nearly the whole extent of the building, and is well adapted for a commodious billiard-room for three tables richly furnished. The basement part of the building, and is well adapted for a printing room or amory, and, if not rented, will be reserved for a meeting and exhibition room. Gas and water will be laid on in the basement, and steam introduced on each floor of this building, and its position, situated in the very heart of the most business portion of Washington, must ensure large profits to the proprietor.

Apply to or address
S. C. BARNEY,
Sep 21—if E, bet. 6 and 7th sts, Washington.

DORA COAL AND IRON MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Capital \$1,000,000. Dora Coal Shares, \$10 each, payable in installments.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE stock of this Company are now open at the office of ADAMS & STEVENS, 9th st, opposite the Patent Office, where they may be seen. The company has 15,000 acres of anthracite coal lands, lying mostly in Augusta county, 135 miles southwest of Washington city, Staunton and Blacksburg, Va., and the coal is of the best quality, and the mines are worked by eighteen miles. The Manassas Gap railroad will reach within twelve. The Company proposes to build a railroad to connect the Virginia Central and Manassas Branch. It is accordingly proposed to put on this city \$2 per ton thus enabling the company to make from \$2 to \$4 per ton profit, and of course making it one of the most profitable investments ever offered to the public. The land is covered with coal, and from four to fourteen feet thick, and water free. There is also an inexhaustible supply of iron ore, similar to the Scotch and Welsh ore in quality and price. The advantage of this coal comes to this city. The iron is about ninety per cent. carbon, and entirely free from sulphur; its ash is white.

ADAM RUDOLPH, President.
JAS. T. CLARKE,
W. S. DUNHAM,
C. W. GEMPLE,
and
ALFRED E. BEACH,
Directors,
THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
President Maryland Iron Works Co., Treasurer.
No. 6—1w (Alexandria Gazette copy)

SATURDAY'S WEEKLY PAPER.—The publisher of this large and popular family journal offers for the coming year (1854) a combination of literary attractions heretofore unattained by any publication of the kind. The new series of features will be a new and brilliant series of original romances by George Lippard, entitled Legends of the Last Century. All who have read Mr. Lippard's celebrated "Legends of the American Revolution," published for fifty-six consecutive weeks in the "Saturday Courier," will find these pictures of French and American history endowed with all the power and interest of fiction, and without the prolixity of the novel. The first of a series of original novelettes, called Morris Hartley, or the Knights of the Mystic Valley, by Harrison W. Ainsworth, is about to be published. The author has engaged to furnish a hundred fine engravings, and its startling incidents cannot fail to elicit undivided praise. Emerson Bennett, the distinguished novelist, and author of Viola, etc., etc., has engaged to furnish a brilliant novelette to follow. Mrs. L. C. G. Greenwood, Andrews Denison, author of Home Pictures, Patience Worthington and her Grandmother, etc., will continue a graphic domestic novelette, entitled "The Two Edged Knife." The Saturday Courier illustrated story called the Two Edged Knife—a graphic picture of early life in Old Kentucky. To these will be added original contributions and serials by William L. F. Porter, editor of the Clairville, Little Liberator, Mrs. Stowe, Grace Greenwood, and other distinguished writers; the news of the day, graphic editorial, full reports of the proceedings of Congress, and the letters of travelers at home and abroad, etc., etc.

Terms—One copy one year \$2; two copies one year \$3; four copies one year \$5; nine copies one year, and one to the getter up of the club, \$10; single copies five cents. Advance payment for the entire year of the club, \$50.

Address A. SCOTT, Publisher,
No. 111 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES; a chronicle of the turf, agriculture, field sports, literature, and the stage, embellished with splendid steel engravings. Published every Saturday morning, by William L. F. Porter, Editor, John Richardson, publisher. Willing's T. Porter, Editor, 100 Oct 12

ALEXANDER BAKER'S (late of Va.) Lexington House, Pennsylvania avenue, a few doors east of 44 street, Washington.

Sep 21st—1w

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.
An Illustrated Record of Agriculture, Mechanical, Scientific, and Useful Knowledge, published for the Proprietor, by ALFRED E. BEACH, No. 56 Nassau Street, New York.

TERMS, FIFTY CENTS A VOLUME.
Sent by Mail to any part of the United States. Every number contains 32 large pages of letter-press, beautifully printed on fine paper, and
Profusely Illustrated with Engravings.

Farmers, mechanics, inventors, manufacturers, and people of every profession, will find in the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL a repository of valuable information peculiarly suited to their respective wants.

TRANSFERS TO SUBSCRIBERS. *Fifty cents a volume.* Subscribers to the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL may have their subscription stamps, or bills, at the risk of the publisher. The name of the post office, county, and State, where the paper is desired to be sent, should be *plainly written.* Address—ALFRED E. BEACH, No. 56 Nassau Street, New York City.

Two volumes are published annually. Each number and volume always on hand for sale. Numbers, copies of 50 cents each, to be had at nearly all the book and periodical stores in the country.

THE PEOPLE'S PATENT OFFICE.
Inventors and others desiring to obtain letters patent for inventions, are requested to communicate directly with the editor of the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, by whom all the necessary documents are prepared, and the application made to the Patent business of every description promptly attended to. Persons wishing for information relative to patents or inventions, may at all times consult the undersigned, *without charge*, either personally at his residence by letter. If those living at a distance, he would state, as well all the needful papers, necessary to secure as a patent, can be arranged by letter, just as well as if the party were present. The undersigned is a holder of those rights confidential. Patents properly secured in England, and France, and other foreign countries. For patents in the United States, a model of the invention always on hand. In size it should not exceed one cubic foot.

ALFRED E. BEACH,
Editor of the People's Journal, Patent Agent, &c., No. 56 Nassau Street, New York City, Nov. 29—*

PROSPECTUS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATESMAN.
THE undersigned propose, on the first day of January next, to publish a new paper, to be called the publication of the North Carolina Statesman. A semi-weekly and weekly paper, devoted to political news, and miscellaneous subjects, and to the general interests of the people of the democratic party, their friends, and the public.

Invited by many leading persons of the State to publish a republican paper, and to adopt the principles which we have always held, and regarded as the only basis of prosperity in our form of government, and inspired with a sincere desire to promote the interests of the people, we propose to issue a paper at which we claim no other interest. In the field of editorial enterprise, there is ample room for those who are now holding no position, as well as for others, who choose to enter the arena in competition with those who are the principles of our party is a duty at once important, and to us peculiarly agreeable. The attractions of the editorial profession and its honorable position, together with the desire to exert its influence, as had much weight in the decision which we have made—a profession at once dignified and elevated, where the highest intellectual gifts may be employed, and where the purest patriotism may contribute to the public benefit. We are persuaded that a journal, conducted with fairness and discretion—uninfluenced by selfishness and without any other principle, may secure sufficient patronage, without interiting any other rights of any now prosecuting the same great work.

Although mainly devoted to the discussion of the principal questions, as they arise, which affect the welfare of the people, we claim no interest in the federal or State governments, or such local interests as may be of importance, it is nevertheless intended to make the Statesman a medium of general information, and to be a platform for the markets in the principal cities, in which our commerce goes, shall be fully and accurately reported; nor will the attention of the conductors be less attracted to the question of internal improvements, as a means of increasing the production of the mineral and agricultural resources of the State. These interests, of primary importance, shall also be the subject of our attention. To this end, we propose to add carefully selected material of a literary matter. Being strictly conservative, they propose to avail themselves of all the lights of experience in the progress, which promises the advancement of the people of the North Carolina.

The general objects of the proposed paper being thus clearly indicated, it may not be amiss briefly to state the particular views which are to be sustained.

1st. Our purpose being to publish a paper purely democratic, according to the straightest requirements of that party, we shall advocate strict party organization, and the maintenance of the policy of non-interference in organization which originates in the popular will, expressed by the people in their primary assemblies, and which has been so successfully instrumental in securing the democracy of many of the other States, by the North Carolina people, we are, in fact, those who indicate its decisions, and being all brought into action, express their will imperatively; thus, by open and fair dealing, we shall secure the respect of the people, and restoring power to those who, by suffrage, have tolerated its temporary usurpation.

2d. The democratic party shall always find in us advocates of their right to select their standard bearers, and to command acquiescence in decisions made by conventions fairly elected in their primary assemblies. Standing upon the good old State rights platform of the North Carolina people, we shall not support any measure inconsistent with the rights of the people.

3d. Believing that the platform adopted by the late Baltimore convention contains the democratic rectitude, they expect cordially to sustain the present administration, and to support the policy of non-interference, which will be related by the cardinal doctrines of the American democracy.

4th. They will advocate all such measures of internal improvement as proceed by judicious prosecution of the public interest, and will support and diffuse the benefits of a system already enjoyed by portions of the State.

5th. The disposition of the public lands being a subject of much importance, and one which we believe it should be at once met and settled. The unjust and unequal legislation of Congress, in relation to those lands, and the large and frequent transfers of the same to the State Government, a painful departure from the old and wise policy of apportioning the proceeds of their sales to the payment of the public debt, and the expenses of the Government. It has for some time seemed to be within the subject of long expectation that there would be a return to a policy which had so much to recommend it. Believing that this system of squandering and prodigality is not only to continue, but to be increased, we shall protest against it, and assert the right of the old States to their equitable share of the lands which remain.

6th. The power to dispose of the public lands being a subject of much importance, and one which we believe it should be at once met and settled. The unjust and unequal legislation of Congress, in relation to those lands, and the large and frequent transfers of the same to the State Government, a painful departure from the old and wise policy of apportioning the proceeds of their sales to the payment of the public debt, and the expenses of the Government. It has for some time seemed to be within the subject of long expectation that there would be a return to a policy which had so much to recommend it. Believing that this system of squandering and prodigality is not only to continue, but to be increased, we shall protest against it, and assert the right of the old States to their equitable share of the lands which remain.

7th. The power to dispose of the public lands being a subject of much importance, and one which we believe it should be at once met and settled. The unjust and unequal legislation of Congress, in relation to those lands, and the large and frequent transfers of the same to the State Government, a painful departure from the old and wise policy of apportioning the proceeds of their sales to the payment of the public debt, and the expenses of the Government. It has for some time seemed to be within the subject of long expectation that there would be a return to a policy which had so much to recommend it. Believing that this system of squandering and prodigality is not only to continue, but to be increased, we shall protest against it, and assert the right of the old States to their equitable share of the lands which remain.

8th. The power to dispose of the public lands being a subject of much importance, and one which we believe it should be at once met and settled. The unjust and unequal legislation of Congress, in relation to those lands, and the large and frequent transfers of the same to the State Government, a painful departure from the old and wise policy of apportioning the proceeds of their sales to the payment of the public debt, and the expenses of the Government. It has for some time seemed to be within the subject of long expectation that there would be a return to a policy which had so much to recommend it. Believing that this system of squandering and prodigality is not only to continue, but to be increased, we shall protest against it, and assert the right of the old States to their equitable share of the lands which remain.

9th. The power to dispose of the public lands being a subject of much importance, and one which we believe it should be at once met and settled. The unjust and unequal legislation of Congress, in relation to those lands, and the large and frequent transfers of the same to the State Government, a painful departure from the old and wise policy of apportioning the proceeds of their sales to the payment of the public debt, and the expenses of the Government. It has for some time seemed to be within the subject of long expectation that there would be a return to a policy which had so much to recommend it. Believing that this system of squandering and prodigality is not only to continue, but to be increased, we shall protest against it, and assert the right of the old States to their equitable share of the lands which remain.

10th. The power to dispose of the public lands being a subject of much importance, and one which we believe it should be at once met and settled. The unjust and unequal legislation of Congress, in relation to those lands, and the large and frequent transfers of the same to the State Government, a painful departure from the old and wise policy of apportioning the proceeds of their sales to the payment of the public debt, and the expenses of the Government. It has for some time seemed to be within the subject of long expectation that there would be a return to a policy which had so much to recommend it. Believing that this system of squandering and prodigality is not only to continue, but to be increased, we shall protest against it, and assert the right of the old States to their equitable share of the lands which remain.

11th. The power to dispose of the public lands being a subject of much importance, and one which we believe it should be at once met and settled. The unjust and unequal legislation of Congress, in relation to those lands, and the large and frequent transfers of the same to the State Government, a painful departure from the old and wise policy of apportioning the proceeds of their sales to the payment of the public debt, and the expenses of the Government. It has for some time seemed to be within the subject of long expectation that there would be a return to a policy which had so much to recommend it. Believing that this system of squandering and prodigality is not only to continue, but to be increased, we shall protest against it, and assert the right of the old States to their equitable share of the lands which remain.

12th. The power to dispose of the public lands being a subject of much importance, and one which we believe it should be at once met and settled. The unjust and unequal legislation of Congress, in relation to those lands, and the large and frequent transfers of the same to the State Government, a painful departure from the old and wise policy of apportioning the proceeds of their sales to the payment of the public debt, and the expenses of the Government. It has for some time seemed to be within the subject of long expectation that there would be a return to a policy which had so much to recommend it. Believing that this system of squandering and prodigality is not only to continue, but to be increased, we shall protest against it, and assert the right of the old States to their equitable share of the lands which remain.

13th. The power to dispose of the public lands being a subject of much importance, and one which we believe it should be at once met and settled. The unjust and unequal legislation of Congress, in relation to those lands, and the large and frequent transfers of the same to the State Government, a painful departure from the old and wise policy of apportioning the proceeds of their sales to the payment of the public debt, and the expenses of the Government. It has for some time seemed to be within the subject of long expectation that there would be a return to a policy which had so much to recommend it. Believing that this system of squandering and prodigality is not only to continue, but to be increased, we shall protest against it, and assert the right of the old States to their equitable share of the lands which remain.

14th. The power to dispose of the public lands being a subject of much importance, and one which we believe it should be at once met and settled. The unjust and unequal legislation of Congress, in relation to those lands, and the large and frequent transfers of the same to the State Government, a painful departure from the old and wise policy of apportioning the proceeds of their sales to the payment of the public debt, and the expenses of the Government. It has for some time seemed to be within the subject of long expectation that there would be a return to a policy which had so much to recommend it. Believing that this system of squandering and prodigality is not only to continue, but to be increased, we shall protest against it, and assert the right of the old States to their equitable share of the lands which remain.

15th. The power to dispose of the public lands being a subject of much importance, and one which we believe it should be at once met and settled. The unjust and unequal legislation of Congress, in relation to those lands, and the large and frequent transfers of the same to the State Government, a painful departure from the old and wise policy of apportioning the proceeds of their sales to the payment of the public debt, and the expenses of the Government. It has for some time seemed to be within the subject of long expectation that there would be a return to a policy which had so much to recommend it. Believing that this system of squandering and prodigality is not only to continue, but to be increased, we shall protest against it, and assert the right of the old States to their equitable share of the lands which remain.

16th. The power to dispose of the public lands being a subject of much importance, and one which we believe it should be at once met and settled. The unjust and unequal legislation of Congress, in relation to those lands, and the large and frequent transfers of the same to the State Government, a painful departure from the old and wise policy of apportioning the proceeds of their sales to the payment of the public debt, and the expenses of the Government. It has for some time seemed to be within the subject of long expectation that there would be a return to a policy which had so much to recommend it. Believing that this system of squandering and prodigality is not only to continue, but to be increased, we shall protest against it, and assert the right of the old States to their equitable share of the lands which remain.

17th. The power to dispose of the public lands being a subject of much importance, and one which we believe it should be at once met and settled. The unjust and unequal legislation of Congress, in relation to those lands, and the large and frequent transfers of the same to the State Government, a painful departure from the old and wise policy of apportioning the proceeds of their sales to the payment of the public debt, and the expenses of the Government. It has for some time seemed to be within the subject of long expectation that there would be a return to a policy which had so much to recommend it. Believing that this system of squandering and prodigality is not only to continue, but to be increased, we shall protest against it, and assert the right of the old States to their equitable share of the lands which remain.

18th. The power to dispose of the public lands being a subject of much importance, and one which we believe it should be at once met and settled. The unjust and unequal legislation of Congress, in relation to those lands, and the large and frequent transfers of the same to the State Government, a painful departure from the old and wise policy of apportioning the proceeds of their sales to the payment of the public debt, and the expenses of the Government. It has for some time seemed to be within the subject of long expectation that there would be a return to a policy which had so much to recommend it. Believing that this system of squandering and prodigality is not only to continue, but to be increased, we shall protest against it, and assert the right of the old States to their equitable share of the lands which remain.

19th. The power to dispose of the public lands being a subject of much importance, and one which we believe it should be at once met and settled. The unjust and unequal legislation of Congress, in relation to those lands, and the large and frequent transfers of the same to the State Government, a painful departure from the old and wise policy of apportioning the proceeds of their sales to the payment of the public debt, and the expenses of the Government. It has for some time seemed to be within the subject of long expectation that there would be a return to a policy which had so much to recommend it. Believing that this system of squandering and prodigality is not only to continue, but to be increased, we shall protest against it, and assert the right of the old States to their equitable share of the lands which remain.

20th. The power to dispose of the public lands being a subject of much importance, and

UNITED STATES CAPITOL EXTENSION AND WASHINGTON AQUADUCT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, October 19, 1853.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 6 P. M. of the 20th December next, for furnishing bricks for the construction of the Washington Aqueduct.

The whole quantity needed will probably be about forty millions. Proposals should state the quantity which each bidder will undertake to furnish.

The bricks must be delivered at such points or by the line as may from time to time be designated by the engineer. The times, and quantities will depend upon the appropriations made by Congress. The bidders are to have large reserves of clay suitable for making bricks along the line, and the contractor will be required to furnish a sample of the clay and bricks before commencing the manufacture. The bricks must be well made hard burnt bricks, entirely acceptable to the engineer, will be received, and they will be required to be made in moulds conforming in size to the municipal regulations of the District of Columbia.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, perform the work under contract, on days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the bricks offered. Said guaranty to be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Attorney General, or some officer of the general government, or some individual known to the Department of War, that the guarantors are able to make good their promise.

All bids to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Brick for Washington Aqueduct." The bids will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to be present. As the certainty of success is very uncertain, Bids, failure of a contractor involving, probably, the stoppage of the work for a whole season, the United States reserves to itself the right to reject any or all the bids, and to accept of any number of bricks, or any portion of bricks as may be most advantageous to the country. (See extract from Engineer Department regulations below.)

M. C. MEIGS,
Captain of Engineers in charge of
Washington Aqueduct.

It is not to be understood by the above that any agent of the department is restricted to an acceptance of the lowest bid offered. The object of the advertisement is to give the public notice and invite competition, every agent will, after receiving proposals, exercise a sound discretion in fixing the terms and prices of the contract, being guided by the best interests of the public, and endeavoring in answer to the advertisement, or to the persons making them.

No contract made under this department for supplying materials can be transferred to any other person; at the same must be executed by the original obligor, or by some person in his name and responsible to him; and such obligor will be held to the full responsibility, and all payments will be made to him.

To Capt. M. C. Meigs, U. S. Engineers.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the city of ————, hereby jointly and severally cove- nanted with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing proposal shall be accepted, to pay the bill, within ten days after the acceptance of the said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties to perform the work under contract, on days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the bricks offered. And in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to the good and satisfaction between the offer of the said ———— and the next lowest bidder.

A. B.
C. D.
E. F.

OCT. 21—d120Dc. (Union, Ev. Star)

NOTICE TO U. S. MAIL CONTRACTORS AND THE PUBLIC.
EDITOR'S OFFICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
November 1, 1853.

THAS BEEN TOLD FOR THE SERVICE of this office to pay the drafts drawn and negotiated by contractors for carrying the United States mails, for the amounts, respectively, of their quarterly pay. It was established to accommodate the contractors, and to expedite the payment of the regular and slower process of payment by the drafts or warrants of the department, it was intended only to apply to *one draft per quarter*, and not to the complete amount of the deducting fines, collections, &c., of its quarterly pay; but it has been, and is quite generally so misunderstood, as to be supposed to allow any contractor to make contracts and draw drafts, and in the aggregate, the contract pay for the quar- ter. A privilege conceded for accommodation (for was never anything more) has thus been made an embarrasment to the business of this office, and forced upon it, the settling of the claims of various contractors, and thrown upon the ex- changes of the country, with a *quasi* sanction of this office, a species of paper currency unauthorized by the laws.

It not unfrequently occurs, too, that this office is imposed to great and unnecessary risk in determining upon the genuineness of the signatures to the drafts, and the route through the hands of various persons through whose hands these drafts are made to pass before their presentation.

It is therefore deemed proper to give this public notice to contractors, and all concerned, that from now on, the contractor's claim for his quarterly salary for the pay upon each route per quarter will be paid, or filed for payment, in this office. This bill should state upon its face, that it is the only one which he is entitled to receive, and that by the action which it is drawn; and the signature thereon should be attested by the postmaster at the place where it may be drawn, and one other witness; and the endorsement thereof should be attested by two witnesses.

WM. F. PHILLIPS,
Auditor of the Treasury for the
Nov. 13. P. O. Department.

PATENT GAS REGULATOR.—The Inven-
tor (Dr. Kidder) of this important and useful instrument deserves the thanks of the gas-consuming community. The saving effected by use of it will be found fully 25 per cent. in ev- ery case. It is simple in its construction, and ap- pply the gas at any desired pressure less than that at the street, and when once adjusted the regulator will continue to supply the gas at that pressure uniformly, without requiring further care or attention, and independent of the fluctuations of the street pressure. An additional advantage obtained by this Regulator is a light of a more quality, uniform, in place of the bluish white color of the ordinary gas light, owing to the low pressure at which the gas is consumed. As evidence of its practical utility, it is now in operation in some of the principal hotels and large houses in New York, and has secured the testi- mony to its value. It has also received the commendations of the press.

Hotel proprietors and storekeepers in the city of New-York, who desire to save expense, and avail themselves of the economies, can obtain all fur- ther information by calling on the subscriber, who has fitted one of these Regulators up in his store, and will give an entire satisfaction.

EDWARD M. BOTTLER,
Practical Gas-Fitter and Plumber,
South West corner of 9th and D streets.
Sep 22—2aw3w.

HOLLINS, BOWNE & CO., Fifth street,
23 door north of Pennsylvania avenue, im- porters of choice stationery, and keepers of a fine variety of account books, paper covers, and map instruments. Copying and notarial presses kept.

Blank books, cards, notes, receipts, hotel registers, sets of books for societies, orders, scrap books, shipping receipt books, patent ink-stamps, tin cash and deed boxes, manifold letter books, bankers' note cases, slates, pencils, cheques, and all articles pertaining to the trade in exchange, memorandum books, time books, portfolios, gold and steel pens, superior writing ink, elastic paper holders, seal presser, pass and copy books, and all other articles pertaining to ex- wares, tissue paper. Fancy stationery in great va- riety. Books ruled and bound to pattern.

Job printing executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, and all other notices, receipts, &c.

BRANCH OF STATIONERS' HALL, 174 and 176 Pearl street, New York.

Nov. 5—ft.

NO BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.
Medium, demy, and flat-cap papers, for sale at wholesale and retail.

HOLLINS, BOWNE & CO.,
Fifth st., second door north of Pennsylvania ave- nue, New York.

Branch of Stationers' Hall, 174 and 176 Pearl street, New York.

N. B.—Orders received for book-binders' mate- rials.

Oct 11—ft.

OUR HOUSE,
BY CHARLES G. THOMPSON,
TAKES PLACE AT RICHMOND, VA.
Sep 24—3w.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, from Baltimore to **Washington**, and connecting there with the large, new, and splendid Steamers of the Union Line to the South and the Sugar to **Zanesville**. This expedition line being now thoroughly completed, by the late finishing of the Great Boarding Tunnel, and the road being in excellent order, the attention of travellers is confidently directed to its superior advantages and low fares. The scenery upon this road is of the most stupendous and attractive character.

The Express Mail Train leaves Baltimore daily at 6 A. M., and proceeds direct to Wheeling (80 miles) in 18 or 19 hours, including all stoppages, arriving there at 2 or 3 P. M. next day; and passengers leaving Baltimore at 8 A. M. may lay over at Washington, and proceed to Wheeling in the morning.

To connect with these trains, the cars leave Washington at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, meeting the cars from Baltimore at the Washington Junction, and the Sugar to **Zanesville** (via the Relay House), nine miles from Baltimore.

At Wheeling the seven unrivalled Steamers of the Union Line, which have just been completed, will be ready for connection with the cars, and convey passengers down the Ohio to Cincinnati and Louisville, where the Stages for **Ashtabula**, **Scioto**, &c., to St. Louis and New Orleans may be taken by those going further on.

Passengers leaving **Columbus** for **Wheeling** (via the Relay House to Cincinnati) and other parts of Ohio to the West may also proceed direct from Wheeling in the Ohio Stage Company's excellent Express Mail Coaches, to **Washington**, **Zanesville**, &c., and thence by railroad.

Passengers for **Wellsville** and **Cleveland** by **Wellsville** and railroad will also find this a most desirable route, for the regular and speedy connection at Wheeling to and from those places.

Baggage checked through from Washington to **Wellsville** or **Cleveland** for transfer of passengers or baggage.

Fare from **Washington** ticket, (with the right to lie over anywhere on the route) from Washington to **Wellsville**, \$9.50; to **Cincinnati**, \$11; to **Louisville**, \$12.

To be had of Mr. Parsons, Agent, at the Baltimore Railroad Station, Washington, and of the other Agents of the Company.

WM. PARKER,
General Superintendent.

Sept 21—dit*

WASHINGTON RAILROAD.
TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Trains leave Baltimore at 6 A. M., 8 A. M., 3 P. M. and 5 P. M.

On Sunday at 6 A. M., and 5 P. M.

The Train at 5 P. M. is express, and stops only at the Washington Junction and Relay; the others at all its stations.

Trains at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., connect with Annapolis.

Trains at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M., connect with **Wellsville**.

Trains at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., connect with **Wellsville**.

Fare from Washington to Baltimore....\$1 25

Do do do do and return 1 50

Do do do do and return 2 25

The round trip tickets must, in all cases, be produced at the office, and are good for the day upon which they are issued. T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

Sept 21—dit*

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.
CHANGING AT ALEXANDRIA.—On Sept 21, meet nine cars from **Washington** at 10 o'clock, and 33, daily trains (Sundays excepted) will be run on this road, agreeably to the following arrangement.

Train for **Warrenton** and intermediate points will leave the Station, corner of Duke and Henry streets, at 9 o'clock A. M.; arrive at **Warrenton** 11 o'clock A. M.

Train for **Warrenton** leave **Alexandria** at a quarter of 1 o'clock P. M., arriving in **Alexandria** at a quarter before 4 o'clock P. M.

A train from **Culpepper C. H.** to **Alexandria** and intermediate points will leave **Culpepper C. H.** at 10 o'clock A. M., arriving in **Alexandria** at 10 1/2 o'clock A. M.

Returning will leave **Alexandria** at 12 o'clock, and arrive in **Culpepper C. H.** at 4 o'clock.

The daily stage is running between **Gordonsville** and **Culpepper C. H.**, in connection with the cars this and the Virginia Central Routes.

TO GORDONSVILLE.....\$4 50

To Staunton.....7 50

To Lynchburg.....7 00

To Winchester.....7 00

Per order.....1 00

Oct 5—f

W. B. BRACKETT, Agent.

Travellers' Guide.

The cars leave the station, at the intersection of New Jersey avenue and C and D streets, for **Baltimore** and intermediate places, at six and eight o'clock A. M., and at 3 P. M. only.

On Sundays at six A. M. and five P. M. only.

The second and fourth are express trains, stopping only at the Relay House and Annapolis junction.

The cars leaving **Washington** at six A. M. and at 8 P. M., meet the cars from **Washington** (via the Relay House) for **Wheeling**.

The train leaving **Washington** on Saturday afternoon does not go further than **Baltimore**.

The cars leave the **Alexandria (Va.)** station, corner of Duke and Henry streets, for **Warrenton** and intermediate places, at six A. M., except on Sunday, and at a quarter before two o'clock P. M.

A daily stage runs between **Gordonsville** and **Culpepper** in connection with the cars on this Virginia Central route.

The steamboats leave the wharf for the South fifteen minutes past six A. M. and nine o'clock P. M., or immediately after the arrival of the first of the last trains of cars from **Baltimore**.

The Southern Mail and Express Co. of **Thomas** makes three trips a week to **Mount Vernon** and **Fort Washington**, leaving the wharf at 10 o'clock P. M.

The **Washington** Express, **Washington**, **Thomas** and **Union** leave for **Alexandria** every day during the day.

Arrangement of the Mails at the Washington Post Office, July 1.

The great Eastern mail from **Baltimore**, **Philadelphia**, **New York**, **Boston**, &c., and **Buffalo**, &c., arrives at 6 A. M. and 9 P. M., daily; and the mail is taken from the office, to and by those places, closes at 6 A. M.

The Southern Mail closes daily at 7 and 9 o'clock A. M., and is received daily at 6 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M.

The Eastern and Western and Great Western mails are forwarded by 6 A. M.; the latter closes at 2 P. M. former at 9 P. M., daily.

The mail trains north of **Philadelphia** arrive there in time to connect with the Southern Mail, and make good time to **Washington** to arrive here by 8 A. M.

No eastern mail is received at the office on Sunday night, and no eastern mail, to be sent beyond **Baltimore**, is made up on Sunday night.

The mail to **Annapolis**, **Md.**, and **Norfolk**, &c., and **acent places** in **Virginia**, is closed every night, except Saturday, at 9 P. M., and is received six times a week, with a mail from **Baltimore**, **Md.**, at 6 P. M.

The mail from **Georgetown**, **D. C.**, is received each day, by 8 A. M., and 5 P. M., and is closed for that place at the same hours.

The mail from **Washington**, **Md.**, is received six times a week, and is closed for those places at 9 P. M.

The mail from **Brownsville**, **Pa.**, **Md.**, is received by 6 A. M., on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, each day, and closes same day.

The papers and pamphlets can be sent, without being prepaid, to any part of the United States; but postage postage is charged on delivery.

The post-office is open at 6 A. M. for delivery of letters and papers received by previous mails, and at 8 o'clock P. M. for general delivery, and on that day it is open from 5 to 10 A. M., and from 8 o'clock P. M. to 10 P. M.

Norfolk, &c., three times by **Baltimore**; four times by **Richmond**.

POST OFFICES.—The following places have been designated as depots for the reception of letters.

Shillington, 44 street and Penn. avenue.

Dr. J. B. Gardner, druggist, Capitol Hill.

Dr. W. H. Garrison, at Navy Yard.

Dr. V. S. Sothern, grocer, L and P st., Navy Yard.

Dr. B. Russell, druggist, Virginia av. and 17th st.

W. Nairn, druggist, New York av. and 15th st.

Dr. J. B. Moore, druggist, Penn. av., 15. Ward.

Dr. R. Barr, grocer, M and 11th st. north.

Dr. H. Stone, druggist, 7th and M st. north.

Dr. F. Harkness, Penn. av., bet. 17th and 18th st.

The mails are closed for that purpose by the instructions to visit each depot in time to receive the letters left on deposit, to be mailed at 4 o'clock P. M. daily. They are required to be prepaid—before, or at the place to which they are sent.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The ships comprising this line are the following:
THE ATLANTIC..... Captain West.
THE PACIFIC..... Captain Nye.
THE ARCTIC..... Captain Lyce.
THE BALTIC..... Captain Spicer.
THE ADRIATIC..... Captain Gratton.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service; every element has been taken into their construction, as also in the engines to give strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance.

Price of passage from New York to Liverpool
First cabin, \$150; in second cabin, \$70. Exclusion of extra-size state rooms, \$300. From Liverpool to New York, £30 and £20.

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 56 Wall Street, New York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,
Liverpool.

R. G. ROBERTS & CO.,
13 King's Arms Yard, London.
J. MUNROE & CO.,
26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris.

NEW YORK, BREMEN, and
SOUTHAMPTON UNITED MAIL Steamship Company.
This line are the WASHINGTON, Captain E. M. CHAPMAN; HERMANN, Captain E. Higgins.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, jewels, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are entered therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.—1853.
From New York To Bremen
Saturday, Feb. 26..... March 25
Sunday..... Saturday, March 26..... April 2,
Monday..... Sunday, April 23..... May 20,
Tuesday..... Monday, June 17..... July 15,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, June 18..... July 16,
Thursday..... Wednesday, June 19..... July 17,
Friday..... Thursday, June 20..... July 18,
Saturday..... Friday, June 21..... July 19,
Sunday..... Saturday, June 22..... July 20,
Monday..... Sunday, June 23..... July 21,
Tuesday..... Monday, June 24..... July 22,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, June 25..... July 23,
Thursday..... Wednesday, June 26..... July 24,
Friday..... Thursday, June 27..... July 25,
Saturday..... Friday, June 28..... July 26,
Sunday..... Saturday, June 29..... July 27,
Monday..... Sunday, June 30..... July 28,
Tuesday..... Monday, July 1..... July 29,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, July 2..... July 30,
Thursday..... Wednesday, July 3..... Aug. 1,
Friday..... Thursday, July 4..... Aug. 2,
Saturday..... Friday, July 5..... Aug. 3,
Sunday..... Saturday, July 6..... Aug. 4,
Monday..... Sunday, July 7..... Aug. 5,
Tuesday..... Monday, July 8..... Aug. 6,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, July 9..... Aug. 7,
Thursday..... Wednesday, July 10..... Aug. 8,
Friday..... Thursday, July 11..... Aug. 9,
Saturday..... Friday, July 12..... Aug. 10,
Sunday..... Saturday, July 13..... Aug. 11,
Monday..... Sunday, July 14..... Aug. 12,
Tuesday..... Monday, July 15..... Aug. 13,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, July 16..... Aug. 14,
Thursday..... Wednesday, July 17..... Aug. 15,
Friday..... Thursday, July 18..... Aug. 16,
Saturday..... Friday, July 19..... Aug. 17,
Sunday..... Saturday, July 20..... Aug. 18,
Monday..... Sunday, July 21..... Aug. 19,
Tuesday..... Monday, July 22..... Aug. 20,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, July 23..... Aug. 21,
Thursday..... Wednesday, July 24..... Aug. 22,
Friday..... Thursday, July 25..... Aug. 23,
Saturday..... Friday, July 26..... Aug. 24,
Sunday..... Saturday, July 27..... Aug. 25,
Monday..... Sunday, July 28..... Aug. 26,
Tuesday..... Monday, July 29..... Aug. 27,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, July 30..... Aug. 28,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Aug. 1..... Aug. 29,
Friday..... Thursday, Aug. 2..... Aug. 30,
Saturday..... Friday, Aug. 3..... Sept. 1,
Sunday..... Saturday, Aug. 4..... Sept. 2,
Monday..... Sunday, Aug. 5..... Sept. 3,
Tuesday..... Monday, Aug. 6..... Sept. 4,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Aug. 7..... Sept. 5,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Aug. 8..... Sept. 6,
Friday..... Thursday, Aug. 9..... Sept. 7,
Saturday..... Friday, Aug. 10..... Sept. 8,
Sunday..... Saturday, Aug. 11..... Sept. 9,
Monday..... Sunday, Aug. 12..... Sept. 10,
Tuesday..... Monday, Aug. 13..... Sept. 11,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Aug. 14..... Sept. 12,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Aug. 15..... Sept. 13,
Friday..... Thursday, Aug. 16..... Sept. 14,
Saturday..... Friday, Aug. 17..... Sept. 15,
Sunday..... Saturday, Aug. 18..... Sept. 16,
Monday..... Sunday, Aug. 19..... Sept. 17,
Tuesday..... Monday, Aug. 20..... Sept. 18,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Aug. 21..... Sept. 19,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Aug. 22..... Sept. 20,
Friday..... Thursday, Aug. 23..... Sept. 21,
Saturday..... Friday, Aug. 24..... Sept. 22,
Sunday..... Saturday, Aug. 25..... Sept. 23,
Monday..... Sunday, Aug. 26..... Sept. 24,
Tuesday..... Monday, Aug. 27..... Sept. 25,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Aug. 28..... Sept. 26,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Aug. 29..... Sept. 27,
Friday..... Thursday, Aug. 30..... Sept. 28,
Saturday..... Friday, Sept. 1..... Sept. 29,
Sunday..... Saturday, Sept. 2..... Sept. 30,
Monday..... Sunday, Sept. 3..... Oct. 1,
Tuesday..... Monday, Sept. 4..... Oct. 2,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Sept. 5..... Oct. 3,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Sept. 6..... Oct. 4,
Friday..... Thursday, Sept. 7..... Oct. 5,
Saturday..... Friday, Sept. 8..... Oct. 6,
Sunday..... Saturday, Sept. 9..... Oct. 7,
Monday..... Sunday, Sept. 10..... Oct. 8,
Tuesday..... Monday, Sept. 11..... Oct. 9,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Sept. 12..... Oct. 10,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Sept. 13..... Oct. 11,
Friday..... Thursday, Sept. 14..... Oct. 12,
Saturday..... Friday, Sept. 15..... Oct. 13,
Sunday..... Saturday, Sept. 16..... Oct. 14,
Monday..... Sunday, Sept. 17..... Oct. 15,
Tuesday..... Monday, Sept. 18..... Oct. 16,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Sept. 19..... Oct. 17,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Sept. 20..... Oct. 18,
Friday..... Thursday, Sept. 21..... Oct. 19,
Saturday..... Friday, Sept. 22..... Oct. 20,
Sunday..... Saturday, Sept. 23..... Oct. 21,
Monday..... Sunday, Sept. 24..... Oct. 22,
Tuesday..... Monday, Sept. 25..... Oct. 23,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Sept. 26..... Oct. 24,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Sept. 27..... Oct. 25,
Friday..... Thursday, Sept. 28..... Oct. 26,
Saturday..... Friday, Sept. 29..... Oct. 27,
Sunday..... Saturday, Sept. 30..... Oct. 28,
Monday..... Sunday, Oct. 1..... Oct. 29,
Tuesday..... Monday, Oct. 2..... Oct. 30,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Oct. 3..... Nov. 1,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Oct. 4..... Nov. 2,
Friday..... Thursday, Oct. 5..... Nov. 3,
Saturday..... Friday, Oct. 6..... Nov. 4,
Sunday..... Saturday, Oct. 7..... Nov. 5,
Monday..... Sunday, Oct. 8..... Nov. 6,
Tuesday..... Monday, Oct. 9..... Nov. 7,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Oct. 10..... Nov. 8,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Oct. 11..... Nov. 9,
Friday..... Thursday, Oct. 12..... Nov. 10,
Saturday..... Friday, Oct. 13..... Nov. 11,
Sunday..... Saturday, Oct. 14..... Nov. 12,
Monday..... Sunday, Oct. 15..... Nov. 13,
Tuesday..... Monday, Oct. 16..... Nov. 14,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Oct. 17..... Nov. 15,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Oct. 18..... Nov. 16,
Friday..... Thursday, Oct. 19..... Nov. 17,
Saturday..... Friday, Oct. 20..... Nov. 18,
Sunday..... Saturday, Oct. 21..... Nov. 19,
Monday..... Sunday, Oct. 22..... Nov. 20,
Tuesday..... Monday, Oct. 23..... Nov. 21,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Oct. 24..... Nov. 22,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Oct. 25..... Nov. 23,
Friday..... Thursday, Oct. 26..... Nov. 24,
Saturday..... Friday, Oct. 27..... Nov. 25,
Sunday..... Saturday, Oct. 28..... Nov. 26,
Monday..... Sunday, Oct. 29..... Nov. 27,
Tuesday..... Monday, Oct. 30..... Nov. 28,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Nov. 1..... Nov. 29,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Nov. 2..... Nov. 30,
Friday..... Thursday, Nov. 3..... Dec. 1,
Saturday..... Friday, Nov. 4..... Dec. 2,
Sunday..... Saturday, Nov. 5..... Dec. 3,
Monday..... Sunday, Nov. 6..... Dec. 4,
Tuesday..... Monday, Nov. 7..... Dec. 5,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Nov. 8..... Dec. 6,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Nov. 9..... Dec. 7,
Friday..... Thursday, Nov. 10..... Dec. 8,
Saturday..... Friday, Nov. 11..... Dec. 9,
Sunday..... Saturday, Nov. 12..... Dec. 10,
Monday..... Sunday, Nov. 13..... Dec. 11,
Tuesday..... Monday, Nov. 14..... Dec. 12,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Nov. 15..... Dec. 13,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Nov. 16..... Dec. 14,
Friday..... Thursday, Nov. 17..... Dec. 15,
Saturday..... Friday, Nov. 18..... Dec. 16,
Sunday..... Saturday, Nov. 19..... Dec. 17,
Monday..... Sunday, Nov. 20..... Dec. 18,
Tuesday..... Monday, Nov. 21..... Dec. 19,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Nov. 22..... Dec. 20,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Nov. 23..... Dec. 21,
Friday..... Thursday, Nov. 24..... Dec. 22,
Saturday..... Friday, Nov. 25..... Dec. 23,
Sunday..... Saturday, Nov. 26..... Dec. 24,
Monday..... Sunday, Nov. 27..... Dec. 25,
Tuesday..... Monday, Nov. 28..... Dec. 26,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Nov. 29..... Dec. 27,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Nov. 30..... Dec. 28,
Friday..... Thursday, Dec. 1..... Dec. 29,
Saturday..... Friday, Dec. 2..... Dec. 30,
Sunday..... Saturday, Dec. 3..... Jan. 1,
Monday..... Sunday, Dec. 4..... Jan. 2,
Tuesday..... Monday, Dec. 5..... Jan. 3,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Dec. 6..... Jan. 4,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Dec. 7..... Jan. 5,
Friday..... Thursday, Dec. 8..... Jan. 6,
Saturday..... Friday, Dec. 9..... Jan. 7,
Sunday..... Saturday, Dec. 10..... Jan. 8,
Monday..... Sunday, Dec. 11..... Jan. 9,
Tuesday..... Monday, Dec. 12..... Jan. 10,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Dec. 13..... Jan. 11,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Dec. 14..... Jan. 12,
Friday..... Thursday, Dec. 15..... Jan. 13,
Saturday..... Friday, Dec. 16..... Jan. 14,
Sunday..... Saturday, Dec. 17..... Jan. 15,
Monday..... Sunday, Dec. 18..... Jan. 16,
Tuesday..... Monday, Dec. 19..... Jan. 17,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Dec. 20..... Jan. 18,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Dec. 21..... Jan. 19,
Friday..... Thursday, Dec. 22..... Jan. 20,
Saturday..... Friday, Dec. 23..... Jan. 21,
Sunday..... Saturday, Dec. 24..... Jan. 22,
Monday..... Sunday, Dec. 25..... Jan. 23,
Tuesday..... Monday, Dec. 26..... Jan. 24,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Dec. 27..... Jan. 25,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Dec. 28..... Jan. 26,
Friday..... Thursday, Dec. 29..... Jan. 27,
Saturday..... Friday, Dec. 30..... Jan. 28,
Sunday..... Saturday, Jan. 1..... Jan. 29,
Monday..... Sunday, Jan. 2..... Jan. 30,
Tuesday..... Monday, Jan. 3..... Jan. 31,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Jan. 4..... Feb. 1,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Jan. 5..... Feb. 2,
Friday..... Thursday, Jan. 6..... Feb. 3,
Saturday..... Friday, Jan. 7..... Feb. 4,
Sunday..... Saturday, Jan. 8..... Feb. 5,
Monday..... Sunday, Jan. 9..... Feb. 6,
Tuesday..... Monday, Jan. 10..... Feb. 7,
Wednesday..... Tuesday, Jan. 11..... Feb. 8,
Thursday..... Wednesday, Jan. 12..... Feb. 9,
Friday..... Thursday, Jan. 13..... Feb. 10,
Saturday..... Friday, Jan. 14..... Feb. 11,
Sunday..... Saturday, Jan. 15..... Feb. 12,
Monday..... Sunday, Jan. 16..... Feb. 13,
Tuesday..... Monday, Jan. 17..... Feb. 14,
Wednesday..... Tuesday,